REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
aspect of this collection of informatio Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highw Washington, DC 20503.	n, including suggestions for reducing t ray, Suita 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4	rage 1 hour per response, including the L ewing the collection of information. Send his burden, to Washington Headquarters 302, and to the Office of Management ar	ime for reviewing instructions, searching existing dat comments regarding this burden estimate or any oth Services. Directorate for Information Operations and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188	
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Loss	2. REPORT DATE 04/30/97	3. REPORT TYPE A	ND DATES COVERED 04/01/94 - 03/31/97	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	esearch Investigatio	n Directed Toward	5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
		romagnetic Spectrum	DAAL04-94-G-0057	
6. AUTHOR(S) Professor George	W. Flynn	<u> </u>		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZAT The Trustees of Colu Box 20, Low Memorial New York, New York 1	mbia University in Library	ES) the City of New York	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORIN	G AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADD	DRESS/ESI	10. SPONSORING/MONITORING	
U.S. Army Research Office 4300 South Miami Blvd., P.O. Box 12211 Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709-2211			AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
Research Triangle Pa	rk, North Carolina	27709-2211	ARO 32413.30-EL-JSEP	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			L	
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Approved for public	c release; distribut	cion unlimited.		
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 v	words)			
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4. SUBJECT TERMS			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 11 16. PRICE CODE	
7. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICAT OF THIS PAGE	OF ABSTRACT	ATION 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	
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JOINT SERVICES ELECTRONICS PROGRAM FINAL REPORT

RESEARCH INVESTIGATION DIRECTED TOWARD EXTENDING THE USEFUL RANGE OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

Contract DAAL04-94-G-0057
For the Period April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1997

Presented to:

THE JOINT SERVICES TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Representing: THE U.S. ARMY RESEARCH OFFICE,

THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH,

and THE AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Submitted and Prepared by:

COLUMBIA RADIATION LABORATORY

DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, APPLIED PHYSICS,

AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY in the City of New York

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027

April 30, 1997

Approved for Public Release: Distribution Unlimited

19970819 023

JSEP FINAL REPORT

Grant DAAH04-94-G-0057

Period: April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1997

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A. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

B. E. Bent G. W. Flynn I. P. Herman R. M. Osgood M. C. Teich E. S. Yang

B. OVERVIEW

Experimental counting distributions and interevent-time histograms for photon detection were obtained by Professor M. C. Teich's group from spontaneous parametric downconversion, both marginally and as coincidences. The experiments were conducted with a LiIO₃ downconverter pumped by 413-nm Kr⁺-ion laser light. The data are consistent with Poisson statistics; a model leading to this result was presented. This result is highly useful in the course of using parametric downconversion for applications such as ranging and quantum cryptography. Theoretical and experimental second- and fourth-order interference patterns were obtained for entangled photons of different colors entering single and dual Mach-Zehnder interferometers (MZIs) in which dispersive elements were deliberately placed. Professor Teich's group showed that pump-frequency oscillations are present in the coincidence rate patterns for arbitrarily long path-length-difference times, confirming the robustness of this nonlocal phenomenon in the presence of dispersion. A multidimensional Gaussian approximation of the wave function for the signal and idler light generated by spontaneous parametric downconversion was used to derive analytical expressions for the second-order coherence function and the fourth-order coherence function (which is proportional to the signal-idler photon coincidence rate). In another domain, techniques were further developed for estimating fractal exponents for stochastic point processes. Two wavelet-based measures suitable for exponent estimation were defined: the wavelet Fano factor (WFF) and the wavelet Allan factor (WAF). These arise as natural generalizations of two simple count-based measures: the Fano factor (FF) and Allan factor (AF), respectively. As a result, wavelet-based measures can be fruitfully added to our armamentarium of techniques for estimating the fractal exponent of an FSPP. Finally, progress was also achieved in developing a coherent sub-carrier fiber-optic communication system with phase-noise cancellation.

Important advances were made by Professor I. Herman's group in the understanding of how strain affects properties of semiconductors and their heterostructures. In one example, how hydrostatic strain modifies optical emission from bulk Si and SiGe/Si heterostructures and superlattices that are isoelectronically doped by Be pairs was examined experimentally and modeled using the HTL model to analyze exciton binding. Recombination leading to the I2, donor-acceptor pair line, and "yellow band" photoluminescence features in wurtzite GaN epilayers under hydrostatic pressure was also examined. A powerful modified bond-charge model was developed that comprehensively describes all the effects of strain on the elastic properties of partially ionic semiconductors, such as Group III-V and II-VI structures, and gives phonon frequencies under any type of strain, even for confined phonons. Another part of the work unit included a collaboration with Professor Bent using optical spectroscopy to monitor surface-related properties during novel dry etching methods in GaAs. Monitoring the surface during growth and etching can improve the understanding of how surfaces can be modified for improved interfacial properties. To support this work, the dielectric functions of the surface layers of GaAs were analyzed for use in in situ surface photoabsorption studies. Theoretical studies also included the ab initio analysis of the reconstruction, electronic structure, and the optical properties of several reconstructions of the GaAs(001) surface.

The physics of electrons at interfaces or surfaces are crucial for the operation of many forms of advanced devices. Such surface electrons have been studied by Professor Osgood's

group using non-linear photoemission. The implementation of a series of significant upgrades in his nonlinear photoemission experimental apparatus made possible the utilization of the angle-resolved two-photon photoemission technique to extensively investigate the dynamics of the two-dimensional electrons at single-crystal copper surfaces upon introduction of small amounts of impurity atoms. The results demonstrated that the scattering caused weakened conservation of the parallel momentum due to quantum confinement. A phenomenological absorption scattering cross-section was introduced to characterize this non-lifetime linewidth broadening mechanism. In addition, the rate of inelastic scattering of the electrons moving parallel to the surface was measured for the first time.

Angle-resolved *resonant* 2PPE measurements were made to study height-dependent electronic structures on regularly stepped single-crystal surfaces by probing three different surface states simultaneously. Electron confinement effects due to nanoscale steps were observed for electrons within 1nm from the steps. Reduced-dimensionality, quantum confinement was observed for electrons on nanostructured metal surfaces. Lateral superlattice effects were observed for the first time using electrons on a stepped Cu(001) surface via angle-resolved two-photon photoemission. Adsorption of Na atoms (~0.01 ML) on the stepped surface enhanced the step regularity, yielding clear zone-folding with a reduced Brillouin zone given by the reciprocal step lattice. A new femtosecond mode-locked Ti:Sapphire laser system and its diagnostic accessories were installed and refined with good laser output properties. Further extension of the laser photon energy to the UV range was setup with second and third harmonic generation.

In a separate experiment a new low-damage, high resolution optically initiated etching technique was applied to the fabrication of quantum-box-like structures. The electronic quality of these structures was studied using photoluminescence. Comparison of the luminescence efficiency of these structures to the luminescence efficiency of similar structures fabricated using wet etching, indicated that this new etching technique induced little or no damage to the sample. The luminescence behavior of samples with lateral feature sizes as small as 100 nm was modeled. In a separate experiment, deep-etch-defined GaAs/Al_{0.3}Ga_{0.7}As square features of multiquantum well material, with dimensions as small as 160 nm, were fabricated using magnetron reactive ion etching (MIE). Luminescence spectroscopy showed confinement of charge carriers at the features' center. The effects of rf power and etching time on the luminescence efficiency of these features and its concomitant etch-induced damage were examined. Cathodoluminescence was also employed to investigate the luminescence and lateral transport properties of excited carriers at 8K in this same etched material. The effect of feature size on luminescence efficiency was examined and compared with model calculations. Finally, in a collaboration with Professor Flynn, carbon nanotubes were used in atomic force microscopy to examine the morphology of nanometer sized features fabricated with magnetron enhanced reactive ion etching.

Research of Professor Flynn's group resulted in significant progress in the development of Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM) techniques for determining the structure of long chain molecules adsorbed on solid surfaces. The packing of short polymer molecules on graphite surfaces using STM was investigated for a number of different systems. STM images of alcohols (R-OH, 1-docosanol), alkanethiols (R-SH, 1-docosane thiol), alkyl chlorides (R-C1, 1chlorooctadecane), and alkyldisulfides (R-S-S-R, docosane disulfide) on graphite were compared. The alkyl chlorides were compared with the alkanethiols. The alkyldisulfides were investigated to determine if placement of S atoms in different positions in the alkyl chains affected the STM images. The effect of the SH group on both the contrast and orientation of molecules observed in the STM images was remarkable. STM images of alkanethiols under phenyloctane solvent on graphite indicated that the tunneling current near the thiol functional group was dramatically enhanced compared to that of the methylene groups in the hydrocarbon chain. This contrast allows the position of the thiol functional group to be located in a molecule adsorbed on a surface. Images of the alkyl disulfides revealed bright spots corresponding to the position of the S-S groups. Several chemical functional groups were found to be exceptionally "bright" in the STM suggesting their use as markers for a variety of applications in nanotechnology and materials science. A simple, preliminary model was developed that successfully explained the observed high tunneling

current for these functional groups and suggested a number of well posed tests to determine the general applicability of the model to a wide range of surface adsorbates. Long chain hydrocarbons with bromine atom end groups were found to exhibit novel behavior in which the bromine end of the molecule alternates between dark and bright STM images over a period of approximately 10 minutes.

A collaboration between Columbia University and Fort Monmouth Army Research Center, involved the development of magnetron enhanced reactive ion etching (MIE) as a method for fabricating 30 nm features in GaAs. Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) was used as a probe of both etch quality and sample damage, allowing a determination of optimal etch conditions. Efforts were made to compare the utility of commercially available, sharpened silicon and silicon nitride tips with carbon nanotube tips. AFM studies of the etching of 100-200 nm lines and boxes indicated that use of high powers for carefully controlled etch periods as well as the use of high quality masks are necessary for optimal pattern formation. Extension of these studies to smaller (30 nm) GaAs etch features is currently underway. AFM studies of both the masks and GaAs etch samples are providing for the careful development of the MIE technique for the fabrication of 30 nm features necessary in the next generation of optoelectronic devices.

A new low temperature process using an electron cyclotron resonance (ECR) microwave plasma was developed by Professor E. Yang's group to grow (not deposit) a stoichiometric SiGe oxide directly on SiGe alloys. Both fully oxidized Si and Ge were achieved, and no Ge segregation occured at the oxide/SiGe interface or near the oxide surface. High quality 1 µm A1-gate SiGe pMOSFETs with ECR grown gate oxides were obtained with transconductance of 48 mS/mm (300 K) to 60 mS/mm (77 K). The low field hole channel mobility of the SiGe pMOSFETs was about a factor of two better than the corresponding silicon devices. The reported SiGe MOS transistors represented not only the first successfully grown SiGe gate-oxide, but the first MOS transistor with a grown gate-oxide in any compound semiconductor.

Carbon-doped GaInP/GaAs heterojunction bipolar transistors (HBT's) and heterostructure-emitter bipolar transistors (HEBT's) were fabricated and compared. It was shown that this HEBT offers a smaller offset voltage and better uniformity in DC characteristics across the wafer while RF performance of the HEBT is similar to that of HBT's. A maximum oscillation frequency (f_{max}) of 90 Ghz for an HEBT was obtained. Making use of a new structure with selective epitaxy, the collector capacitance of an HBT was reduced to about half that of a conventional HBT, and an f_{max} of 140 GHz was obtained.

Using CCl_4 doped InP as a buffer, a kink free GaInP/GaInAs/InP high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) was obtained with state-of-the-art transconductance of 420 mS/mm (300K) and 610 mS/mm (77K) and cutoff frequency of 15 Ghz. GaInP/GaAs HBTs and HEMTs were integrated for the first time, providing an ideal technology for the fabrication of the integrated frontend in microwave transceivers.

Research in Professor Bent's group focused on three problems important for atomic control of surface processing: (1) research in the layer-by-layer etching of GaAs(100) using atom-selective and atom-induced surface reactions to control the etch process demonstrated that HC1 selectively etches Ga atoms from a GaAs surface in the temperature range 600-650 K; (2) research in the application of atoms and radicals to induce the carbon-carbon bond forming reactions required to produce organic films demonstrated that surface-generated free radicals can be harnessed to induce these reactions at cryogenic temperatures; and (3) research in the vibrational studies of silicon surfaces demonstrated that implantation of a conductive cobalt silicide layer beneath the silicon surface allows one to obtain (with synchrotron radiation) single reflection vibrational spectra of adsorbates on silicon at frequencies where bulk silicon is optically opaque. Professor Bent's group in collaboration with Professor Herman's group, showed that surface photoabsorption measurements could be used to monitor the digital etching of GaAs in situ. This was the first demonstration of the utility of this optical diagnostic for surface etching reactions.

Professor Bent's death occured during this contract period. His research projects have been continued by his colleagues in the JSEP program. Progress on these scientific efforts is reported in the other sections of this report.

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E. INVENTIONS

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